

flats or near rivers, and beyond the Dividing Range. it is valuable for pasture, although injurious to cattle when they feed too ravenously on it. It is no uncommon thing to see beasts swollen to a large size and lying dead from the effects of the so-called "Trefoil." The burs of this plant are also very annoying in sheep-farming, as they adhere tenaciously to the fleeces and render the wool less valuable. *Melilotus parviflora*, sometimes called "Scented Trefoil," is a great pest in wheat-fields, and imparts an aromatic flavour to flour. *Trifolium repens*, or Dutch Clover is very widely spread in some parts of New South Wales, and forms, as it is termed "an excellent bottom in pastures." It is said that a single seedling will cover more than a yard square of ground in one season, whilst the plant generally affords abundance of succulent stalks and leaves when the grasses perish.

DESCRIPTION OF A NEW BULIMUS FROM NEW CALEDONIA.

BY J. BRAZIER, C.M.Z.S., &c.

**BULIMUS ROSSITERI*, n. sp.

Shell imperforated, oblong-ovate, rather thick, light brown, covered with a horny reddish-chestnut periostraca, longitudinally somewhat rugosely striate, suture crenulated, encircled with a white narrow band; spire moderately elevated, convexly conoid, obtuse, about half the length of the shell, first three whorls decorticated, whorls six, moderately convex, the last large; aperture oblong ovate, subvertical, orange-red within; peristome rather thickened, more or less reflected; columella slightly expanded with a small oblique compressed fold extending over on to the body whorl in a thick callus plate and joined to the upper part of the aperture; peristome and columella bright orange red.

*Type specimen deposited in the Museum of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia.

Length 58 mill. ; diam 28 mill.

Hab. Nehone Bay, North West' Coast of New Caledonia.

This new and interesting species is quite distinct from any other form found in New Caledonia, the aperture is not earshaped and is destitute of any denticulation on the columella; it was found in an old deserted native village named Bonebondia, by my kinsman Mr. George Joseph Rossiter, this year, while selecting land for a plantation. This part of the island is quite new to the collector in all branches; I express my thanks to the finder for his liberality in sending me eight splendid examples.

ON THE NOMENCLATURE AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE GENUS
PYTHIA, *Bolton*.

BY JAMES C. COX, M.D.

The genus *Pythia* was established by *Bolton* in 1798 in a Catalogue of his private Museum, edited by *Roding*.

The family *Auriculacea* of *Blainville*, of which *Pythia* is one of the genera, bears date 1824. The *Auriculidæ* are, says *Pfeiffer*, "a family of *Mollusca*, which breathe the external air by lung-like organs, and have no operculum, and are distinguished from the other families of *Pulmonata* by the following characters :

"The Animal is hermaphrodite; its head terminates in an obtuse, somewhat fringed snout; tentacles two, rather cylindrical which cannot be retracted like those of *Helicidæ*; eyes situated near the inner base of the tentacles; mantle thin with the margin thickened; foot elongated, bearing on its middle the spiral part of the body."

"Shell spiral, variously shaped; pillar generally plaited in all ages; body of the penultimate whorl usually toothed or plaited;